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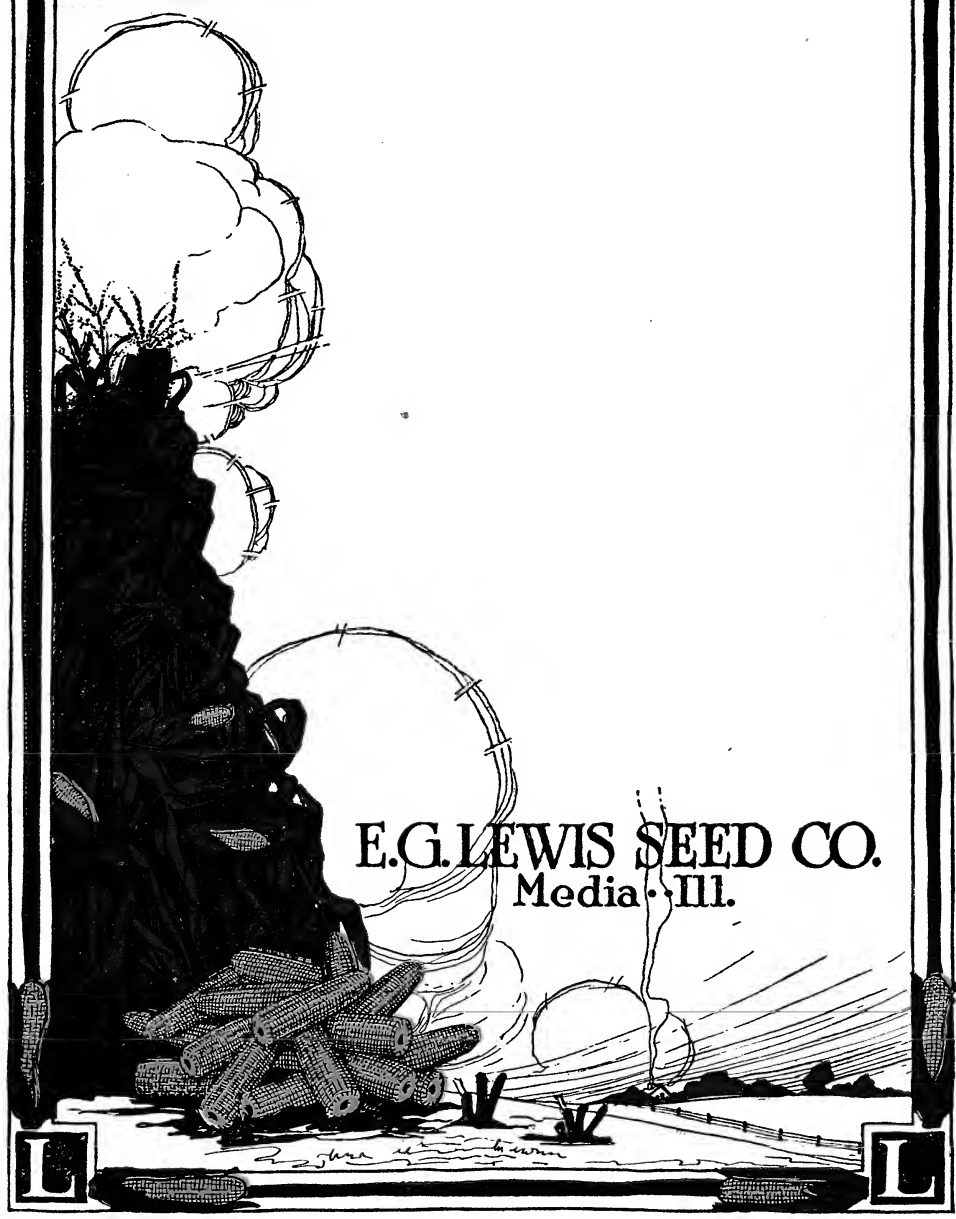
62,23

HAY, FEED & SEED DIVISION,

1922

NOV 15 1922

Seed Corn



E.G. LEWIS SEED CO.
Media, Ill.



Where We Are Located

Media, Henderson County, is located in the Mississippi Valley, twelve (12) miles from the river, and two hundred (200) miles southwest of Chicago, right in the heart of the corn belt, on double tracks of the Santa Fe, between Chicago and Kansas City, seventeen (17) miles from Burlington, Iowa, and the same distance from Monmouth, Illinois.

HARD ROADS

Media is only just a few miles from the hard road which will run from Galesburg to Burlington, and the little four mile drive to Media is over a good road. Trucks come for miles after Seed Corn.

ORDER YOUR SEED CORN NOW

and have it shipped, or call for it

when you wish.

SEE BACK PAGE FOR TERMS

FARMERS, WELCOME 1922.

Readjustment has taken place with we farmers, and we are thinking along more efficient lines. All of us want to live so that we may be more healthy, more happy and more prosperous than we have been in the past. During 1921 everybody felt hard hit. Everybody lost money who was connected with the farming business. The man who had no money worried because he didn't see how he could pull through. The man who had money worried, because he was afraid he would lose what he had already made.

Does not 1922 hold in store success for the man who is willing to think, live and work? Not only is this true with the farmer, but with every individual.

In our Seed Business we have been eliminating waste, using only the most efficient help, and this increases the quality of our seeds, and enables us to furnish you Seed Corn below our competitors who are following our methods of breeding Seed Corn. Every bushel of our Seed Corn was grown from seed tested to be apparently disease free, one car load of cull corn out of our seed showed a moisture test of 15.6%. Out of twelve samples of 200 grains each taken from every part of our drying plant the following test was made by The Commercial Seed Laboratory, of Toledo, Ohio: 96, 97, 99, 95, 98, 100, 98, 97, 97, 98, 97, 99%. Remember this test was taken without sorting.

We have used many old cuts in our catalog this year, which means a saving to our customers. We could have added more expense, but feel we are giving our customers a real saving by furnishing a better quality of Seed Corn at less money. Henry Ford says: "Furnish a better product, and for less money, than your competitor." Some firms are worrying about no business, but ours is fine.

Now we want to urge our old customers and new to place their orders early. We haven't enough Seed Corn to supply our trade.

The demand for our Seed Corn is far ahead of last year, and we advise you to order early and be sure of your Seed Corn for 1922.

Yours for health, happiness and prosperity in 1922,

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO.,

By E. G. LEWIS.



Corn from rows grown side by side. Note difference in yield.

More Bushels Per Acre

You want yield rather than show type. That is what our corn is bred to do. It may be that it is possible to have a show type and get the best yield, but so far no one seems to have been able to accomplish this.

We have been testing ears of corn by the ear-to-row method for several years. We keep a very accurate record of this kind of ears planted and the yield of dry corn produced, then select a small per cent of the high yielders, from each test plot, to plant in a breeding plot the next year. Care is taken to detassel half of each breeding plot row in such a manner as to insure having some cross-bred seed from each row. After harvest, the corn from ears showing the highest average yield over the two-year period, is selected to be planted in small multiplying plots to secure sufficient seed from which to grow our regular seed corn.

Our Seed Corn From Disease-Free Seed

Besides this work, by which we are getting high yield strains by test instead of by guess, we are applying all the best methods of testing the foundation seed from which our seed corn is grown.

Methods to secure disease-free seed are being worked out by the office of Cereal Investigation. We have been trying some of these methods and believe that their work will be of immense value to corn growers.

When you sow foul seed, you can expect to harvest foul seed.



B. G. Wood, of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Assistant Pathologist and our Agronomist, planting a plot to study effects of root rot on corn

Corn Root and Stalk Rot

We hear a lot about corn diseases and particularly about Corn Root and Stalk Rot or the Fusarium Diseases.

Recent work on these diseases was first started by a corn breeder in Central Illinois who interested the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Department has been doing a lot of investigational work, largely in co-operation with seed corn breeders. Illinois seems to have been made the center of this work, partly because the effects of the disease were first noticed here and partly because of the splendid co-operation certain corn breeders gave the Department in this work.

For many years the large, rough, starchy ears were supposed to be the best seed ears, but for some reason long unknown, this type did not prove satisfactory. In our plots and fields, the smooth, heavy ears consistently gave better yields of mature corn.

Now we find that these ears give better germination on the germinator, not necessarily in the percentage of sprouts, but in vigor, freedom from discoloration and root development.

SEED CORN IS YOUR CHEAPEST SEED



The illustration of the corn plants in the bottles shows what we mean. There are ten plants in each bottle, they were grown for the same length of time on the same germinator, yet the one to the right has almost twice as large roots as the one on the left. Both germinated perfectly. It is the difference in vigor.

Don't you think the seed from the ear showing strong vigor is far better than the other? Even seed grown from such an ear, if grown on clean ground, would be better.

This testing to find ears free from disease is a slow, expensive process. It takes a lot of room, for it is tested on tables about three feet wide and eight feet long. These have a box-like arrangement at the top with a slatted bottom on which is a layer of sawdust and limestone. On this is placed a sheet of muslin on which to lay ten kernels from each ear. Then the kernels are covered with a layer of muslin and one of burlap. The germinator is kept very moist and warm for about ten days at the end of which time the germinator is "read" and the ears properly classified as to good and poor.



Reading Germinator

The method of "reading" a germinator is shown above. The worker observes each set of kernels from an ear. If any are dead the ear is discarded. If they appear to be good, each kernel is sectioned with a sharp knife. Whenever even one discolored kernel is found, the whole ear is at once discarded.

All of the seed corn we plant to raise seed from is tested in this way and then this fine seed is planted on ground that is clean. This means that the regular run of our seed is as free from disease as it can be when tested.

BETTER THAN NATIVE CORN

November 21, 1921.

GENTLEMEN:

The Seed Corn bought of you last spring grew well and yielded well. Did better than native corn. Results are very satisfactory.

I can recommend your corn as strictly first class in every way.

Yours truly,

B. F. McCLATCHEY, Morocco, Ind.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST



Seed Corn Tested to be Disease-Free

We have been making germination tests of the seed we plant from which to raise seed corn for several years. We began in a small way in connection with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and, as its great value in producing better corn was at once apparent, we have been doing more each year.

This year we are prepared to offer a limited amount of pedigreed seed (that was from our breeding plots of 1920), tested for freedom from the Fusarium or Root Rot Disease, at \$8.50 per bushel (half bushel at \$5.00, sample ears, 40c each) in the ear, crated. Every ear we send you in this grade will have had several kernels tested from it and show a germination of 100 per cent.

Our equipment for this work is limited and we can not furnish a very large quantity of this grade, so get your order in early. We must reserve the right to book orders only to the extent that we can fill in time for planting. It takes a week or ten days to test corn in this way.

Order what you want early and we will do our best to fill the order for you.



A view of part of our Reid's Yellow Dent test plot. Taken about the first of June
Notice the rows are numbered

Breeding Method

To develop our highest yielding strains, we plant parts of ears in ear-row test plots, using ears from various fields and which have been carefully tested on the germinator.

The growth and behavior of each row is watched and records kept. In the fall, the rows are husked and weighed. Then the next year, the remnants of the highest yielding rows are planted in a breeding plot. This plot has part of each row detasseled, from the high-yielding rows of which seed is selected for the small multiplying blocks in which we raise seed for our growers.

Thus strains are tested from three to four years before we grow our regular seed from them. If any undesirable trait shows up, the strain is at once discarded.



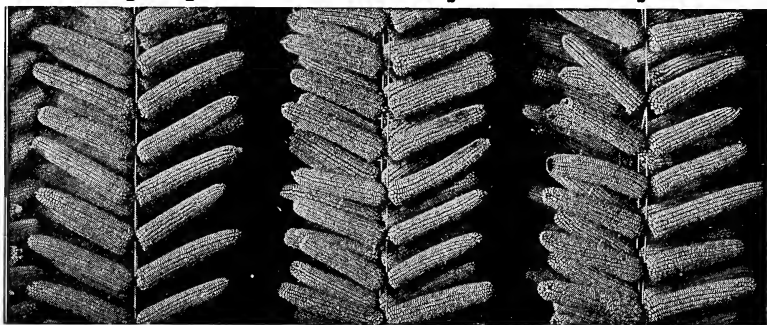


A Crew Sack Picking Our Corn

All men agree that seed corn which has been "sack picked" and "hung" is the best

Replies from 119 County Agents indicate that 92.1% favored early field selection. Method of storing: 97.6% favored seed being hung or dried on racks; 70% favored hung seed; only 27% favored rack dried.

Hanging T^Housands of Bushels of Seed



Here's How Our Sack Picked and Hung Seed is Stored

This is no little task, but we do it every year. Experiments teach us there is no better way to care for seed corn than by going thru the fields with a sack, taking row by row, selecting the earliest maturing ears, and then hanging them so that scarcely one ear touches another.

Our Method Recommended

Mr. J. R. Holbert, an authority on the production of disease-free seed corn, recommends picking seed corn early from good, sound stalks and taking care to get the ears having good, sound shanks.

We have been doing this for years, as our friends and customers know. This has helped us develop an excellent strain of corn. Using such seed on the best corn ground in our locality, enables us to produce the finest seed corn; seed corn that will give you more and better corn.



Regular Stock Fire-Dried Seed Corn

The sack picked and hung method is very expensive and many men desire seed of equal breeding, but which has been handled in a manner costing much less.

For these men, we have corn put up at husking time out of fields planted especially for seed. When husked, the corn is hauled in, elevated to the sorting room, carefully sorted, placed in our new heated dryer, where it is carefully dried by having warm air forced rapidly thru it. When the corn is sufficiently dry, it is lowered into the storage rooms and a new lot placed in the drier.

This method gives you seed from our good, high-yielding strains with the minimum of expense.

Get Up a Club Order

You can club together with your neighbors and friends and buy a car load of quality seeds. We can make you a special price on a car load shipment and it will save you money. It is not uncommon for us to ship corn in car lots. Every year we sell large quantities of Seed Corn, Clover, Alfalfa, and Soy Beans to those who club together and order.

It Pays

GENTLEMEN:

I have picked one field of corn and it made 60 bushels to the acre. My other fields show good prospects.

I would advise every farmer to buy seed from your firm, for it pays.

Yours truly,

FRANK GUSTAFSON
Stronghurst, Ill.

Season and Drought Against Him

DEAR SIR: I was pleased with the seed corn I got from you. The stand was as good as I ever had. On account of lateness of the season and drought, I could not give it a good test. Will order again for this spring.

Yours truly,

D. W. BADGER
Blandinsville, Ill.

Germination Better Than We Claimed

GENTLEMEN:

The seed corn we purchased from you last spring was very satisfactory. From it we raised an extra good quality of corn and a very good yield.

We were more than satisfied and feel repaid from the use of your seed. The germination was more than you really claimed.

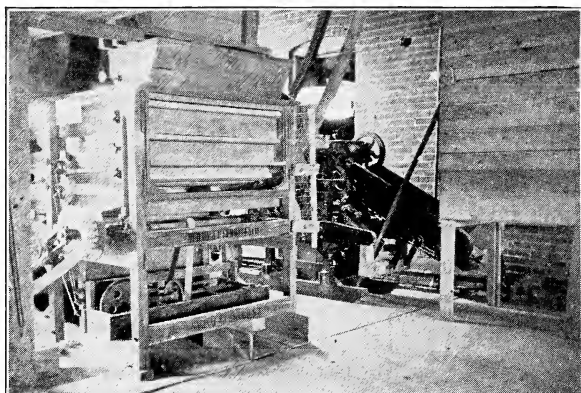
We used a part of this seed on creek bottom land that in the spring is wet and somewhat colder than upland. Heretofore we have had some trouble in obtaining a good stand, but from your seed on this land, we got an excellent stand of corn—in fact, a little too much.

Yours truly,

C. W. COOPER
Little York, Ill.



Shelled and Graded vs. Ear Seed



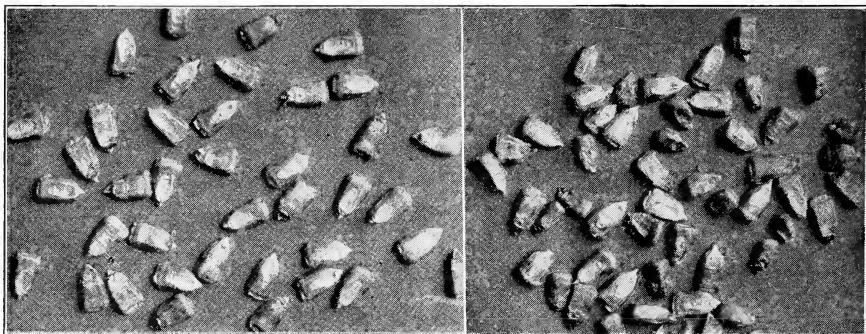
Our Sheller and Corn Grading Machine

Our shelled and graded seed corn and the ear seed corn are the same quality. Both are from the same fields, from the same stock, and are picked and handled in the same way until the final sorting. At the time of sorting the ear corn is placed in crates.

The seed which is to be shelled and graded, is carefully sorted and shelled, after which it is double-graded on one of the latest type Clipper Corn Graders. This grader is equipped with traveling brushes to keep the screens from clogging, has a variable air blast to blow out the light kernels and two powerful fans to remove all the dust and chaff.

Seed run through such a machine twice, is absolutely graded as good as necessary for planting purposes.

The graded corn comes to you in new bags, and is ready for your planter. It is well graded and you will have no trouble in getting an accurate stand of corn.



Graded

Showing the Advantage of Using Graded Seed

Ungraded

Order early and be sure of getting your seed.



Get the Right Idea of Us

We would not have you believe we have reached perfection but we are striving to produce better seeds. Don't think that we are the meanest people on earth if you find a white grain of corn in Reid's, or a yellow grain in the white. No living man can control the birds that fly, the winds that blow; we cannot cover our fields to keep out foreign pollen.

We do not believe in sowing foul seed but, remember, we can not absolutely swear there is not a foul weed in our clover. For example, a certain County Agent came to us to buy clover seed. We told him it was almost entirely free from weeds but that he might find a dock seed or that he might not. He found three sour dock seeds after spending two hours examining 115 bushels of seed. He bought the seed and later came back and purchased 200 bushels. We sell our customers just the kind of seed we would sow for ourselves. Can you ask for more?

Purity of Our Seed

We keep our seed as pure as it is within any human's power. We live right on the farm where a seed corn man should live. Raise all we can ourselves and furnish the best farmers of our community with the best, highest yielding seed, and in this way we have thousands of acres, when considered as one farm. You can readily see our system is the best.

Seed Corn Your Cheapest Seed

\$2.45 buys 1 bushel, plants 7 acres, produces at least 350 bushels—\$140.00.

\$4.00 buys 2½ bushels of seed wheat, sows 2 acres, produces at most 80 bushels—\$94.00.

\$4.00 buys 9 bushels of seed oats, sows 3 acres, produces at most 240 bushels—\$60.00.

We leave you to figure the profit in favor of seed corn.

Let us ship our seed to you, or book you for later shipment. Test the seed 15 days, and if not satisfied, return at our expense. If you are ordering from others, send us an order and if our seed does not suit you, return at our expense.

We have customers who buy all their seed from us each year, because it pays them.

\$49.00 worth of our Seed Corn can produce \$5,000.00 worth of market corn.

Costs only 35 cents per acre to plant our Seed Corn.



A Crate of Reid's

Reid's Yellow Dent

Our Reid's Yellow Dent is of medium rough to smooth type of a light lemon yellow. It is very solid but yet not too solid for stock to eat. It has a small cob and ear, will run from 86 to 90 per cent grain. Kernels are about one-half inch deep. Ears are cylindrical and well filled with kernels at both ends. They will average 18 to 20 rows, kernels set closely, in rows which pair, the two rows of a pair filling very closely. Shuck is small; making it easy to husk. Fodder medium, not too coarse, but stands up well. Matures in 115 days, according to soil, location and season.

This is a very popular corn and is hard to beat. We have many flattering letters in regard to this corn. We have always sold out this variety early.

GERMINATION 95 TO 100%

REGULAR STOCK SEED, FIRE DRIED

Shelled and graded, per bushel.....\$2.45
In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.

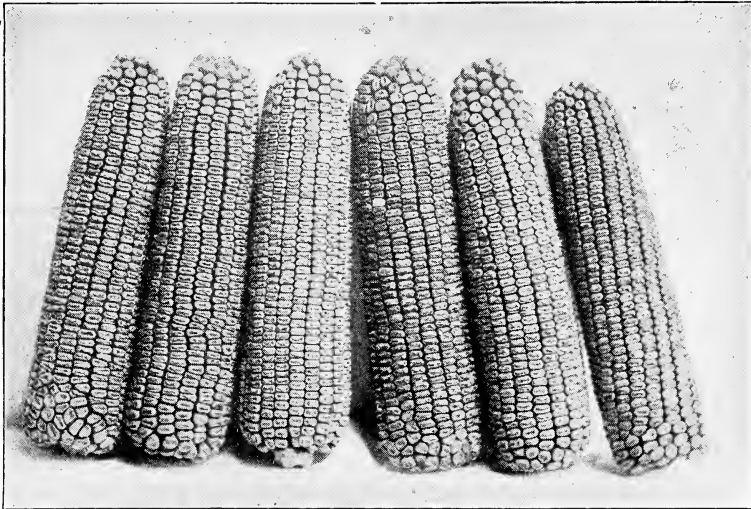
SACK PICKED AND HUNG BETWEEN SEPT. 12 AND OCT. 20

Shelled and graded, per bushel.....\$3.45
In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.

(Bags and Crates Free with Seed)

F. O. B. Media, Ill.

ORDER SHEET IN BACK OF CATALOG



Ninety Day Yellow

Every farmer should plant a little Ninety Day corn for early feeding. The practice of hogging down corn is gaining headway every year and it is a good one. By having a field of early corn it may be husked in this manner. The hogs do better than by dry feeding. It saves from 3 to 5 cents per bushel of husking cost. Then your crop residue, etc., are already scattered and leaves the ground richer. We know it pays, not only from our own experiences, but from that of dozens of men who have written us of their results.

Our Ninety Day corn is from 7 to 9 inches long, of a deep golden yellow, with a very small cob, but a deep and slightly rough kernel. By planting in fair season it is ready to turn into by the middle of August to the first of September. Our corn yields right along with the larger varieties.

Then the farmer who wishes to market his corn early finds this a profitable variety to use.

GERMINATION 95 TO 100%

REGULAR STOCK SEED, FIRE DRIED

Shelled and graded, per bushel.....\$2.45
In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.

SACK PICKED AND HUNG BETWEEN SEPT. 12 AND OCT. 20

Shelled and graded, per bushel.....\$3.45
In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.

(Bags and Crates Free with Seed)

F. O. B. Media, Ill.

ORDER SHEET IN BACK OF CATALOG



Low Reid

This is an excellent early corn. It is the result of a cross between a strain of Leaming, bred for low ears, and a high-yielding strain of Reid's Yellow Dent. The type is uneven but it yields well and the ears are lower on the stalk than most other corn. For this reason the corn stands well.

Ears are almost as large as Reid's Yellow Dent; matures in from 100 to 105 days; color, bright golden; ears fairly smooth, many are tapering. Just suits men who want a medium early corn.

GERMINATION 95 TO 100%

SACK PICKED AND HUNG BETWEEN SEPT. 12 AND OCT. 20

Shelled and graded, per bushel.....\$3.45

In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.

(Bags and Crates Free with Seed)

F. O. B. Media, Ill.

EIGHTY-THREE BUSHELS PER ACRE

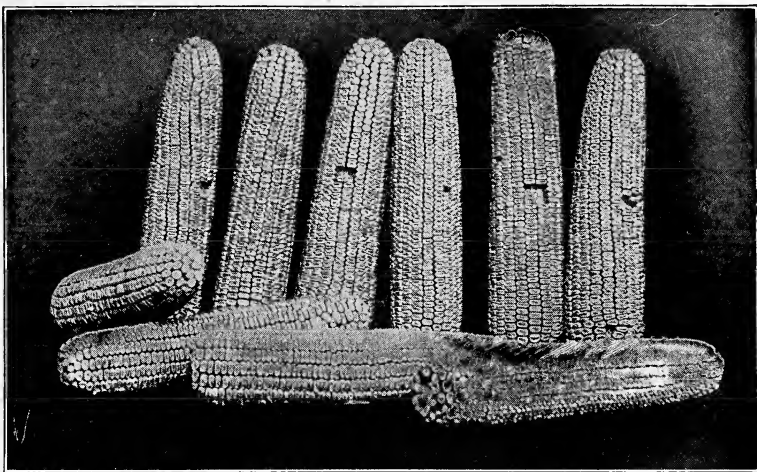
November 22, 1921

GENTLEMEN:

The seed corn purchased from you last spring grew well and I got a fine stand. The yield was very good, our average being 83 bushels. I believe it to be money well spent, too. You can expect another order from me next spring.

Very truly yours,

S. H. GRAYSON, Sharpsville, Ind.



Johnson County White

Johnson County White, often called Improved Boone County, was first originated by Mr. James Riley, Boone County, Indiana, in 1876. We secured our start of this variety direct from the originator and have bred it up from that start.

This corn is the leading white corn to-day, both for yield and for show. The kernels are large, broad, deep and medium rough type. Ear, 9 to 11 inches long, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, average about 18 rows of kernels, well filled at tip and butts. Pure chalk white grain. Matures in 115 days, according to soil, location and season.

You will notice that the maturity on this is somewhat earlier than is claimed for Johnson County White, the difference is due to our breeding and selection work with this variety. This corn will mature 10 days earlier than many strains of big white corn and white corn has been selling at a premium lately because of the demand for corn meal.

GERMINATION 95 TO 100%

REGULAR STOCK SEED, FIRE DRIED

Shelled and graded, per bushel.....	\$2.45
In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.	

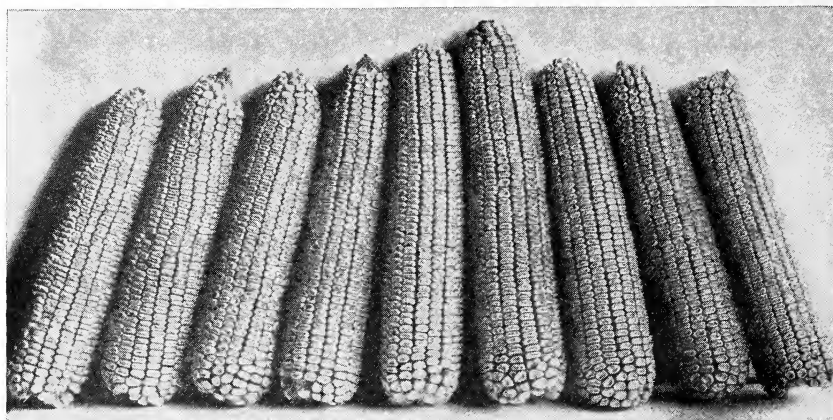
SACK PICKED AND HUNG BETWEEN SEPT. 12 AND OCT. 20

Shelled and graded, per bushel.....	\$3.45
In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.	

(Bags and Crates Free with Seed)

F. O. B. Media, Ill.

ORDER SHEET IN BACK OF CATALOG



Iowa Silvermine

Iowa Silvermine was originated in 1890 by J. H. Beagley. It is an excellent white corn with cylindrical ears about 9 inches long, has deep kernels of rather rough type about 18 to 20 rows. It yields well and has only a moderate sized stalk. The corn is rather a creamy white. This corn is famed for its ability to yield on thin land.

Silvermine matures in about 115 days.

GERMINATION 95 TO 100%

SACK PICKED AND HUNG BETWEEN SEPT. 12 AND OCT. 20

Shelled and graded, per bushel.....\$3.45

In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.

(Bags and Crates Free with Seed)

F. O. B. Media, Ill.

WILL SEND US HIS NEXT ORDER TOO

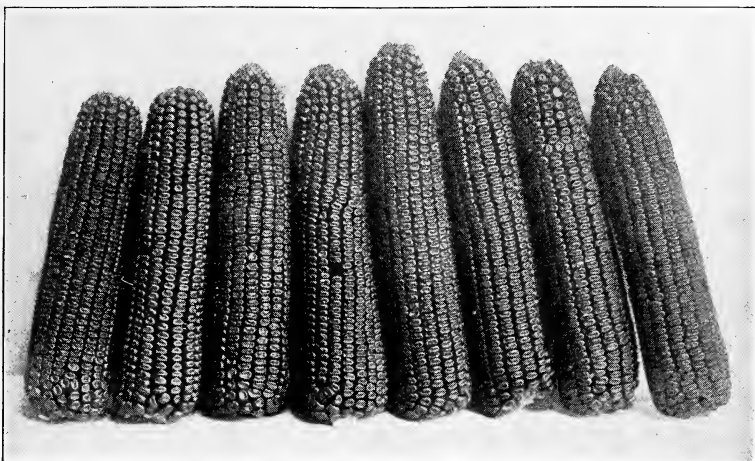
DEAR SIR: I never had a more perfect stand of corn than I got from your seed. I planted 140 acres of corn and the stand was 99 per cent perfect and yield good, considering the drought we had here. You will get my next order for seed corn. I will want seven bushels of red clover seed in the spring. Keep me posted on the market.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES D. CAMPBELL

New London, Mo.

ORDER SHEET IN BACK OF CATALOG



Our Red Dent

This is an early variety which is new, although those men who planted it are enthusiastic over it. 1918 was our first experience with it. This is strictly a 90-day corn and is very early. It is a red color, varying from light to dark, although this year it runs much more even than it did last year. Has an average of 16 rows and the length of ear runs from 8 to 9 inches, grain of fair depth and nice shape. This is a good yielding early corn. It can be fed earlier than any other variety of Dent known to us.

GERMINATION 95 TO 100%

SACK PICKED AND HUNG BETWEEN SEPT. 12 AND OCT. 20

Shelled and graded, per bushel.....\$3.45

In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.

(Bags and Crates Free with Seed)

F. O. B. Media, Ill.

PERFECT STAND

November 22, 1921

GENTLEMEN:

The seed corn I bought last spring from you grew fine. As near a perfect stand as one could wish. I got a very good yield, about 55 bushels an acre. The quality was very good for this year.

Yours truly,

LOUIS E. LEMON, Galesburg, Ill.

ORDER SHEET IN BACK OF CATALOG

Clover Seed

Perhaps there is no seed on the market which can be injured in value more than clover seed, and yet look fine to the average farmer. Sour dock, buckhorn and bracted plantain are three weeds very injurious to Red clover. We have seen offered for sale clover as nice as you ever saw, but it contained buckhorn and it was offered for sale at \$3 to \$6 per bushel under best seed. Every farmer should keep a suspicious eye on cheap clover seed. Please answer this one question, and let it burn into your minds until you never will forget it: What is the use for any of us to use cheap clover seed with dangerous weeds in it; then hire labor at \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day to pull the weeds out of your clover? Is it right that such foul weeds be sold for seed purposes? Quality is our standard in clover seed. We do not furnish our customers with the cheapest clover seed.

Seed of quality is bound to be cheap at any price when you consider the facts.

Think of This!

Suppose \$75.00 buys five bushels of quality clover.

Suppose the five bushels sows forty acres.

Suppose the forty acres raises eighty bushels of seed.

Suppose the seed sells for \$10.00 per bushel, or \$800.00.

JUST CROSS THE ROAD OR CRAWL OVER THE FENCE

Suppose a neighbor gives you five bushels of clover which contains sour dock, buckhorn, bracted plantain, Canadian thistle.

Suppose five bushels sows forty acres.

Suppose the forty acres raises eighty bushels of clover, dock, buckhorn, bracted plantain and Canadian thistle.

Suppose the seed sells at \$8 or \$640.00. Not worth it. What have you on your farm? Think of it! With cheap foul clover as a gift you lose money, and you injure generations who live after you.

Purity of Germination Tests

All of our seeds are sent out bearing labels showing the purity test.

We can furnish germination test if wanted.

We have the facilities for doing this work in our Agronomy Department.

This work is so important that we are spending a great deal of time and money to make it as good as possible.

Purity test on every bag.

Hundreds buy their seeds early and have it shipped when they wish.



A fine crop of Medium Red Clover. This is the sort of a crop you get when you plant good, clean seed. Notice how high the clover is compared to E. G. Lewis, who is nearly six feet tall

Medium Red Clover

This is the common medium clover. It is biennial, growing about two to three feet high. This is the kind universally grown all over the country on fertile soil and especially for hay it is superior to everything but alfalfa.

Timothy

This is a perennial; height, four to five feet. Too well known to need description. We handle the best home grown seed that we can get. Sow about 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Clover

This is a variety of Clover very similar to Medium Red in every respect except size. It is a couple of weeks later and on account of that and its rankness is not suited to rich land. It is said to stand extremes of heat, wet and cold, better than ordinary clover.

Kentucky Blue Grass

This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall.

Alsike Clover

This plant is nearly as valuable as the medium for ordinary soils and is far superior on sour and wet soils. Of course it will not grow in water, but it will do better on wet, sour land than any other legume. It is a perennial and is therefore a much more permanent meadow and pasture plant than Medium Red Clover. It may be used alone but probably is best used with timothy either for pasture or for meadow. Stock like it as it is a little finer than Medium Red, growing from one to two feet high. It winters remarkably well.



W. T. Weir's Alfalfa. Mr. Wier has one of the best fruit farms in the State of Illinois. Notice his fine apple orchard in the back ground

Alfalfa

A ton of well cured alfalfa hay is equal in feeding value to a ton of bran. As a feed for milch cows or young stock it has no superior. It may be pastured, if not pastured too close, and then clipped at the proper time.

Alfalfa and corn is an ideal combination for producing work profitably.

It can be grown on nearly any farm in the corn belt if a few precautions are observed. Choose a piece of ground that is well drained and apply some farm manure and limestone, the amount of the latter depends on the acidity of the soil, but most soils require some. Work the seed bed a number of times to sprout and kill as many weeds as possible. Then when the alfalfa is planted it will get well started ahead of the weeds. The time to plant seems to depend largely on the particular farm and the choice of the farmer.

Our seed is the best Kansas dry land alfalfa.

Melilotus, or Sweet Clover

Sweet Clover is coming to be used more and more by corn belt farmers. It is valuable as a pasture grass, can be used for a hay crop and is a wonderful crop to use as a fertilizer.

It makes a hay as rich in food content as alfalfa and stock eat it well if cut before the stems get too woody.

As a fertilizer or cover crop it is a wonderful success. On land which contains sufficient lime and is inoculated it will grow from five to seven feet high and if plowed under enriches the soil rapidly, especially in nitrogen.

Varieties: There are three common varieties of Melilotus. Melilotus Alba, a white flowered biennial growing four to eight feet in height; Melilotus Officinalis, a yellow flowered biennial growing three to five feet in height; Melilotus Indica, a yellow flowered annual growing about one foot high. Most recommend the white flowered variety Melilotus for general use.

However, for pasture and hay some like the yellow flowered biennial, as it is somewhat smaller and so isn't so coarse and woody.

Seeding—Spring seems to be commonly considered the best time to sow Sweet Clover. U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 485 states that "Under natural conditions the sweet clover seed germinates for the most part in early Spring, although a few seedling plants may also be observed in the late Fall.

Our seed is cleaned, scarified and is of good quality.

INQUIRE REGARDING HUBAM CLOVER



Soy Beans

This is a valuable crop for pasture, as a concentrate or for silage. Besides it is very valuable for soil improvement.

Soy Beans are becoming more and more popular each year until now nearly every county agent recommends their use with corn for hogging down, also to plant with corn for silage. For these uses they may be sown by means of a soy bean attachment in the hill or even sometimes sown broadcast at the last cultivation, although this is not quite so certain to give results. It is the opinion of many county agents that they do not injure the corn at all. Some even claim a benefit.

Also they may be sown alone either in rows or broadcast, then pastured, used for hay or threshed. Stock eat the hay well, when allowed to mature and then threshed, or when pastured they take the place of the expensive protein feeds.

We have only standard varieties and can furnish tested seed of them. This is important, as their vitality is very easily injured.

Look out for Southern grown beans. They can be bought cheap but will not mature. Ours are all Northern grown.

A. K. Soy Beans

These beans have been worked up from a sample sent to the University of Illinois by people interested in Soy Beans. This variety yields heavily and matures in approximately 110 days. Since they are productive of seed and mature about the time corn is ready for hogging down, they are fine for this purpose.

Monqol Soy Beans

This variety is rather a late bean, the plants are prolific and yield a large quantity of greenish yellow beans. They do not shell off the plant easily and waste, as some varieties do. An excellent variety to plant where you expect to hog down corn.

Sable Soy Beans

This variety is a remarkably good dual purpose bean. Being very suitable for either grain purposes or for forage purposes. The plants stand very erect and very seldom lodge. It yields heavily. Beans smaller than average size and of a glossy black color. It matures in about one hundred and twenty days.

Ebony

Ebony is a popular variety of black bean. The plants are stout, erect, bushy; stems fine, retains leaves well. Beans are more nearly round than sable; glossy black in color. Mature in about 120 days. They are fine for silage or hay.



A Head of Marquis

Marquis Spring Wheat

Marquis Spring Wheat has the lead over all other varieties and is recommended by practically all experiment stations and county agents as being the best spring wheat for this section. Spring wheat is a paying crop in Northern Illinois and usually does well in Central Illinois. Our seed has been well fanned and is of good quality.

Iowa 103 Oats

These oats are almost too well known to need description. They were originated by the Iowa Experiment station and are an early, short-strawed variety, but yield well indeed. These oats should be used by almost every farmer who has rich, heavy soil, as they do well on such land without lodging.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass is a new fodder or hay plant which promises to fill a considerable place for such purposes. It is an annual plant somewhat similar to cane or kaffir, but more slender and finer stemmed; easier to cure; harder, quicker to mature and yields more hay.

It is said to grow well on even thin soil and does pretty well even in a dry season. An acre will feed two horses and a cow or the equivalent.

It stools very much and may have a hundred stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. The hay stays green, even after the seed ripens.

Dwarf Essex Holland Rape

Rape furnishes a very large amount of feed per acre. It can be sown alone; with oats and pastured after the oats are taken off or sown in corn at the last cultivation. If planted early in April, it is ready to pasture by the first of June.

Dwarf Essex variety is biennial and does not blossom the first year and winter kills in our climate, so there is no danger of its becoming a weed. The seed should be sown on well prepared ground, using five to seven pounds of seed per acre.

We used only the best seed, purity around 99.5 per cent and germination about 95 to 97 per cent.

70 BUSHEL PER ACRE

November 21, 1921

DEAR SIR:

The Yellow Dent seed corn I purchased from you last spring made a good crop of corn of good quality. It made 70 bushels per acre. It stayed green in stalks longer than my own corn and therefore it matured good. I picked fifty bushels for seed (good and hard).

Please send me prices on Hubam and other clovers.

Yours truly,

HENRY J. BAKER, Kinsman, Ill.

BEST CORN IN NEIGHBORHOOD

November 26, 1921

GENTLEMEN:

Was well satisfied with the results from the seed corn purchased from you. Best corn in the neighborhood, so the neighbors say. We did not weigh it, but it made a larger yield than the best corn could be had locally. Stands up better and more uniform ears.

Yours very truly,

J. H. WHELOCK & SON, Hull, Ill.

COULD SELL FIFTY BUSHEL OF SEED

November 22, 1921

GENTLEMEN:

I purchased some seed corn from you last spring. I wanted seed which would produce more and better corn and I got it. It grew well, stalks were about 16 feet high and the ears 14 inches long. It grew about one-half better than other corn of the same variety; I had two bushels of this corn where I had one of the other. The corn I raised from your seed was by far the best around here, and I could sell fifty bushels of seed if I had saved that much.

It surely paid me to buy my seed corn from you. Send me prices of your corn this year.

Yours,

TOM ADAMS, Mineral Point, Wis.

PAID TO BUY YOUR SEED

November 19, 1921

DEAR SIR:

I planted the seed corn purchased from you last spring, on fall plowed sod. It came up fine, got very nearly a perfect stand, three stalks to the hill. It grew fine, all even and n'ce. It was too dry for it in earing time, but even at that it yielded around 55 bushels per acre by measure and I think it would have weighed out around 60 bushels. It was good quality, the best I have.

Yours truly,

FRANCIS HASENDEVER, Ft. Madison, Iowa

ORDER SHEET IN BACK OF CATALOG

PAID LARGEST RETURNS ON THE INVESTMENT

November 22, 1921

DEAR SIRs:

I was well pleased with the seed corn I received from you last spring. I thought at the time that the price was a little high, but will say it paid me the largest returns on the investment of any money spent this year. The quality of corn I raised from it is far superior to the corn I had been raising.

Respectfully yours,

W. L. JACKSON, Loraine, Ill.

NEIGHBORS PICKED SEED FOR NEXT YEAR

November 22, 1921

GENTLEMEN:

The seed corn we purchased from you last spring was entirely satisfactory in every way. It grew well, was a perfect stand and, in fact, was the best corn grown in this part of our county. Buying good seed, such as you sell, is one of the best paying investments any farmer can make. Many of our neighbors came to our fields and got seed for next year.

Yours very truly,

McKEE BROTHERS, Revere, Mo.

WANTS MORE NEXT YEAR

November 21, 1921

GENTLEMEN:

The Johnson County White seed corn I purchased from you last spring made an extremely large yield of good quality. I want some more next year.

Yours very truly,

FRANK LAFERTY, Alexis, Ill.

WELL PLEASED

November 21, 1921

DEAR SIRs:

The seed corn I bought from you last spring grew well and I am well pleased.

Yours truly,

JOE NELSON, Sheldahl, Iowa

GOOD STAND—GOOD QUALITY

November 28, 1921

DEAR SIRs:

The corn I purchased from you last spring did well. Got a good stand and good quality. A lot better quality than the corn I planted of my own seed of same variety.

Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR COOPER, Little York, Ill.

GOOD SEED CORN IS ONE METHOD OF INSURANCE

LEWIS' QUALITY SEED BOOSTER

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF BETTER FEEDS

Media, Illinois, January, 1922

HUBAM CLOVER MAKES ITS GROWTH IN FOUR MONTHS

WHY BE DISCOURAGED?

Have we lost faith?

Is there a man, woman, or child who has not been hit by the depression?

Are not the present conditions a blessing?

Are we buying too much gasoline to go to church?

Is Sunday amusements a step in the right direction?

Is there not a new day of normalcy ahead of us?

Cannot most of us do the greatest good right in the community where we are now living?

Cannot the farmer become more efficient?

Two years ago everybody, generally speaking, viewed the future with one kind of faith, mostly material. Last year everybody lost faith in everything. Now we are coming to our senses.

In the Chicago Tribune of November 1, Charles Schwab's appeal is for faith in America, faith in its vast natural resources, faith most of all in its intelligence, industry, and courage of its people.

The November issue of "The System Magazine of Business" contains an article by Governor Harding which says: "Business has turned the corner." The best thing for the farmer and for everybody else to do is to get out of this everlasting pessimism and saying, "We are going to the dogs," because we are not. In this same ar-

ticle Governor Harding says, "With proper co-operation on the part of merchants, bankers, and those engaged in agriculture, we have opportunities that a few months ago were not in sight.

Henry Ford says we want facts.

Dr. Clark, who was Major in the medical part of the army, says we want truth.

We are inclined to look upon the present depression entirely from a financial standpoint, consider nothing else whatever. Isn't the present condition a blessing because it is bringing out facts, bringing out truth. Doesn't it hit everybody? Doesn't it mean that all of us must make ourselves better farmers, better bankers, better merchants, better teachers, etc.?



THE FARMER GOING THROUGH THE DEPRESSION

Of course all of us farmers have lost money during the last year. We have growled about it but didn't we laugh and feel happy while the prices were going up.

Why should any man be discouraged to-day because he has lost a little bit of money. Just compare this to a gold star hanging on the wall.

Will we not get back to normal and everybody feel better and happier when we learn the Ten Commandments over again?

Exodus 21:8, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Exodus 21:9, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work."

Do not all of us need to become more efficient? No difference who we are or where we are. Whether we are a farmer, or a banker, a teacher or a preacher.

We have all heard the story, "Don't carry all your eggs in one basket." (Say just corn and oats on a 160 acre farm.)

How about the farmer who raises

40 to 60 acres of corn.

5 acres of alfalfa.

20 acres of Soy Beans.

20 acres of Kanred wheat.

20 acres of clover for seed.

2 acres of rape for hogs.

5 acres of Hubam clover for seed while the seed is scarce; later as a pasture and fertilizer.

Milk from 4 to 6 cows.

Raise 2 litters of pigs per year.

Keep a load of young cattle.

Raise a nice flock of chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc.

Your five acres of Hubam Clover will furnish honey for bees.

Some people say, "I don't have any luck with this or that." If you do not, why not learn? Why not use your County Advisor? He should be able to direct you to information.

Then you may say, "Too many irons in the fire." But you have also heard that if you want anything done go to a busy man.

Now, after we have spent six days trying to make the old farm pay, surely we should head our auto toward the church Sunday and study the Bible by learning how to live. All truth has the Bible as its foundation. The same teachings of thousands of years ago apply to-day.

Of course I will be criticized for what I have written, but with our people working six days and including amusements, and with Sunday spent as a day of worship in whatever denomination you wish, our faith in the future will brighten far beyond our present hopes.

Now in our seed business we have faith because you will want seed corn, soy beans, clover, alfalfa clovers, rape, sudan grass, and also Hubam clover. Every year we are getting new customers. We now have 3500 customers. This year we expect to reach 5000. Customers drive forty and fifty miles by truck for their seeds. Just this fall, several truck loads of our Kanred Wheat was hauled over into Iowa.

Rodger Babson says: "Keep our eye on the star, our ear to the ground, and our nose to the grindstone."

Read what Elmer Hanson Newark, Ill.: has to say of

"I had good success with the Hubam seed you sent me. Some of it stands five feet high. The seed is getting ripe now, and there is lots of it. I think Hubam is going to revolutionize the agriculture. I seeded one trial package you sent me in oats this spring, and that seems to do just as well as what was planted in rows and cultivated. I am sorry I do not have a picture of Hubam. You will have to write the County Advisor, Mr. Price, about the boys' and girls' Hubam."

Below is a report on Hubam seeded by the boys and girls in Kendall County, we furnished each one with a small package for test

YORKVILLE, ILL., Sept. 12, 1921

Mr. E. G. Lewis, Media, Ill.

DEAR MR. LEWIS:

I have several reports on the Annual Sweet Clover seed which you furnished in Kendall County last spring. One report states that plants are now three or four feet high. Another report, planted April 24, was five feet high by July 20th. Another report gives seed planted last April as four feet on an average, and some nearly five feet, with abundant seeding at present time, and the seed is ripening. Another instance, some of the seed was sown in oats, and this is reported as being very satisfactory, having made considerable growth since the oats was cut off.

Very truly yours,

EARL PRICE, *Farm Advisor*

"Hubam ranks in potential importance with corn and wheat. Its possibilities as a stock feeding and soil improving crop makes it the most valuable crop that has been 'domesticated' in several centuries. . . . We welcome it as a joint contribution by several Alabama farmers and Prof. Hughes to American farmers. . . . As a nitrogen gathering plant it is more effective and more economical than any other legume because it will grow quicker and thrive on more types of soil."—Editorial, *Breeders' Gazette*, May 26th, 1921.

"It does in one season what alfalfa or the old sweet clover requires two years for doing. It will make a faster and stronger growth than any other plant yet well tested in this country. We firmly believe that this Hubam clover is the most useful manurial plant ever introduced on the Atlantic slope. Elsewhere it will be noted for its performance as pasture or hay maker. . . . We like to talk about our friends and we hasten to welcome this stranger as one of the best friends our farmers ever had."—Editorial, *Rural New-Yorker*, June 18th, 1921.

IN ALL OUR SEED EXPERIENCE WE NEVER HAD SUCH A CALL FOR SEED AS WE HAVE FOR HUBAM, OR WHITE ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER. INQUIRIES AND ORDERS COME FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES AND MANY FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

E. G. Lewis Seed Co. Media, Ill.

Henderson County, U. S. A.

(OVER)

Some Facts Regarding Hubam Sweet Clover



Look closely and you will see a shoe beside this plant. Just 9 weeks' growth
Hubam Clover Almost 2 Feet High—Sowed April 15th—Taken June 22nd

When should Hubam be sown? At the same time as other clovers in the spring. Does Hubam die in the fall? It does. Makes its full growth, seeds, and dies, and will come from volunteer seed, unless plowed under the next spring.

How much Hubam should be seeded per acre? We think three or four pounds in rows and from eight to twelve pounds broadcast.

How should ground be prepared? Just like for corn planting, or in the very best condition you can get it.

On what kind of soil does Hubam grow? We have it on rich ground, medium fertility, with and without lime, on a clay hill where other crops do not grow, and also on sand. It has made a wonderful growth except on the sand. On the sand it only grew about three feet high.

Does Hubam need inoculation? It should be. Use alfalfa soil, or dirt from the roots where Biennial Sweet Clover has grown, or use a commercial inoculation. All are easy to use.

The following are those who sowed a small sample of our seed last spring

Wayne Tryon, of Knox County, writes:

"I think Hubam is great, because it produces so much seed per plant, and because the price is so good. It certainly makes a big growth, too. Some of mine is five feet eight inches tall, while a number of others are only five feet. The majority of plants are from 40 to 42 inches high. I planted my little package you sent me, June 1st." His report was sent August 31st.

E. G. Lewis Seed Co. Media, Ill.

Henderson County, U. S. A.

(OVER)

READ TESTIMONIALS ON BACK OF ORDER SHEET

SPECIAL ORDER BLANK

LEWIS' HUBAM CLOVER

(Annual White Sweet Clover Seed)

MEDIA, ILL., U. S. A.

I hereby request you to ship..... pounds of Hubam Clover Seed to me and enclosed

..... Dollars, which is 25 per cent of the total purchase price.

It is understood that no advance in price before this seed is delivered shall affect this order and that in case the E. G. Lewis Seed Co. offers seed at a lower price before May 1, 1922, I shall receive the benefit of such reduction. I am to have seed shipped in sealed bags and certified by E. G. Lewis personally.

I shall want you to ship this seed to..... by.....
(Freight, Express, Parcel Post)

Name..... Address.....

Liberty Bonds taken at full value.

What the Men who have been Growing Hubam Clover have to Say about It

The men who tell here what they think of Hubam Clover have been testing it on their own farms for from 2 to 3 years. Their success ought to mean something to you.

All of these reports and hundreds like them have been received during the last two weeks in October, 1921.

Great Faith in This Plant

I think this clover will be a great thing for this country. It is something I have been looking for for some time. I think it will be especially valuable to use with small grain in the spring. There is great need for a quick growing, nitrogen gathering plant of this kind and I feel it to be great for this purpose as I have gathered roots that were simply loaded with nodules, more so than any other plants I have ever observed. Then in a short rotation on small farms, to grow it as a hay crop one year and then two years in corn seems would be ideal. I have great faith in this plant for the purposes I have named.

HENRY A. COCHRAN, LENOX, IOWA

Most Remarkable Plant

Planted the Hubam first of May, 1920. Some of the plants were eight feet tall and smallest made a growth of five feet. Shattered seed made a voluntary crop this year. By the first of August, 1921, voluntary plants were seven feet tall and were full of seed. I think it is one of the most remarkable plants for bee pasture and for plowing under and building up the land.

OTTO HAMMERSCHMIDT, Hillsdale, N. Y.

REPORT FROM MISSOURI Great Success in Missouri

Hubam grew and made a very favorable growth this year. Some of it attained the height of six to seven feet and yielding an abundance of seed. I fed some of this to stock and they seemed to relish it. Judging from the way it grew off for me here this year under ordinary conditions, I don't see why it will not be a great success, here in Missouri. We are very much in need of an annual clover like it here. Hubam was somewhat handicapped this year on account of the long, dry spell we had right in the midst of its best growing period, but nevertheless shows itself to be a wonderful drouth resisting plant.

EMIL J. MEYER

Nine Feet in Maine

We have had individual plants make nine feet in height this season; another year we will have plenty of seed for field work. The clover grew abundantly, attaining the height of over eight feet with heavy, thick roots covered with nodules. Enough seed was secured to plant one-eighth of an acre this year. A more beautiful sight was never the writer's privilege to see than this sweet scented, waving field of green. An Augusta man was one of the admirers of this stand of clover, the like of which he had never seen. Just to test the height of the plants he walked into the field and disappeared completely, to the astonishment of his friends. Not even the outline of his cap could be seen from a distance of three hundred feet.

P. R. PAUL, Jefferson, Maine

Four Tons of Hay Per Acre

I broadcasted ten acres, using four pounds of seed to the acre, but four pounds is too thick. The most that I can handle on a seven foot grain binder is a three foot swath and I know that for hay it will go four tons and perhaps five to the acre. No doubt the fact that I run an apary of over two hundred hives of bees has something to do with this excellent yield.

J. R. MURDOCK

Valuable Plant for Forage

It looks to me as if it promises to become a valuable plant for forage. I believe the clover can be put on most any ground here and without inoculation make good clover. Drouthy conditions prevailed this summer and yet the plant did well. However, if there is a strain of this clover which

promises to mature seed three weeks earlier, that is something of great importance because the only thing on which I have any doubt is the question whether the seed will mature.

W. F. BLUME, Dicksón, N. Dak.

The Coming Legume Plant

I must say with all candor that I think it to be the coming legume plant; the savior and regenerator of poor land if properly handled. I will give you three reasons for this statement:

First—It may be sown in the spring and under favorable weather conditions make a wonderful amount of pasture and be turned under in July for fertilizer where the land is to be seeded to wheat in the fall.

Second—I believe one will get the same legume deposits from Hubam in one season as can be gotten with biennial clover in two seasons.

Third—For live stock I believe it to equal if not excel the biennial varieties of sweet clover because of its longer state of tenderness before becoming woody.

L. C. WINKLE, Greenfield, Mo.

Cattle Eat It Readily

By the middle of July each plant was over six feet high, three feet through and covered with blossoms, in which bees were especially interested and rows swarmed like a hive from end to end.

Shattered seed came up quite thickly and was allowed to grow until spring. In May plants were about eighteen inches high and already in bloom and these have continued to bloom the whole season through and only recently have been cut down for seed. From the manner in which the bees continue to work over them I am sure the bee keeper has in Hubam one of the most valuable bee plants it is possible to have, as it is in bloom constantly for six months and I know of no plant which will do that, other than Hubam. From some farmers I have received reports that cattle will not touch it when green, but from others the cattle eat it readily and all agree that live stock will eat it when cut for hay while young. For the orchardist who is looking for some deep rooted leguminous plant to use as a shade crop in summer, in the orchard, I believe Hubam will prove to be a valuable plant, provided there is a sufficiency of irrigation water available to support both shade crop and trees.

W. HARRISON, County Agent, Marysville, Cal.

Two Feet After Small Grain

The seed I saved last year and planted this spring on rich ground with oats. The oats went down and I mowed them short, cutting the clover close to the ground. It is now two feet high. Hubam is going to be used to the best advantage in this section as a soil builder to be sown with small grains and to be plowed under in the late fall. There is no question as to whether it grows well in this section. Last year most of my plants grew seven feet tall or more.

A. M. WILLARD, Sioux Rapids, Ia.

Ripens Seed Crop After Oats

Sowed it, unhulled, broadcast in December. In April I disked this up and sowed in oats. After the oats were cut this Hubam came on and is now from two feet to five feet in height and ready to cut for seed. With scarified seed I am sure one could seed with oats in the spring or sow with wheat in March and secure a seed or hay crop the same season and then put to corn the next year for there will be enough seed wasted to reseed the field with Hubam thicker than the first year. I am sure when seed gets cheap one can secure a crop of oats or wheat and that same season get a Hubam crop. Two crops in one year and then put field to corn, cutting out the three year rotation and using a two or letting the clover reseed the field for the third year rotation. It is a weed choker, as no weeds grew in the strip in the garden where it came volunteer, but were thick around it. As a seed producer broadcast I believe it will produce 10 bushels per acre or more every season. I would seed 20 acres in oats if I had the seed next spring.

R. E. BLACK, Quincy, Ohio

Our Customers Want Hubam Clover



A personal letter to us from Prof. H. D. Hughes on Nov. 12, says: "Due to variety of circumstances, there is not more than one-half the Hubam clover seed available for next spring's planting that was originally counted on in the summer."

Last year a certain young farmer had an opportunity to sow Hubam Clover. He was just like thousands of other fellows to-day—wanted to grow Hubam but was afraid to take the risk. He wanted a sure thing. Now this same young farmer is going to sow Hubam next spring. Why? Simply because he sees where he missed it this year. It would surprise you the amount of letters we get wanting to contract us the seed for next year. Wanting a dead sure thing. No one guaranteed us \$2.00 per pound. You need not expect Hubam to be \$2.00 a pound next year. It will more likely be around 50 cents a pound.

We believe the farmer who puts in five acres of Hubam Clover on clean ground will get a greater return than from any other crop.

This section is fast becoming a Hubam Clover center and our demand is bound to be greater because thousands of farmers hardly know of Hubam clover yet. Some people want us to contract their Hubam for next year. Does any one contract your hogs, cattle, eggs, butter, etc., a year ahead? Hubam will probably sell for 50 cents a pound in 1923, as quoted by Prof. Wilkins of Ames, Iowa. The farmer who sows one bushel of Hubam clover on a good, clean piece of ground should be exceptionally well paid for his work.

November issue of "Gleanings in Bee Culture."

HUBAM CLOVER AND WHAT IT MAY DO AS A FIELD CROP

By Prof. Hughes (himself)

The extent to which Hubam will come to be used as a field crop will depend largely on the growth which it makes following the small grain crop when seeded with the small grain in the spring. We are trying to get together just now as complete information as we can from all parts of the country on this particular phase of its growth. I had an excellent report this morning from central Wisconsin, where when seeded with barley it had made a growth of over two feet following the removal of barley, and produced a great mass of material for plowing under. This report came from Melvin Haines at Sawyer, Wis. He writes that he is nearly a hundred years old and a retired farmer, and will not be able to use it much himself, but wants to leave something to his friends and neighbors and has great faith in this clover. Although the writer was a retired farmer, he tells me that he is an extensive grower of cherries, and that they have marketed 350,000 cases of sour cherries this year.

In a letter from my father received yesterday from northern Illinois, he states that the Hubam seeded with the winter wheat made a growth of over four feet following the removal of the winter wheat crop, and that it is still growing rapidly; that it has outgrown ragweed, pigweed, tumbleweed, and everything else, making over eight times the growth of other clovers seeded under the same conditions. Another report, received a few days ago from Iowa, reports a perfect mass of material following winter wheat with a growth of four feet there.

There are, of course, a few individuals here and there who feel it their duty to warn the public that Hubam clover really has no value, and when these occasionally come to our attention, you can imagine how much we appreciate the support of such men as yourself, your son, and Mr. Collingwood and others.

Very sincerely yours,

Newbern, Ala., Oct. 4, 1921 H. D. HUGHES
Nov. Issue of *Gleanings in Bee Culture*.



Plowing Under Hubam for Test

GOOD SEEDS—FAITH—THE * FARM

The E. G. Lewis Seed Company
Policy for 1922:

Encouragement and faith in the farm.

40 to 60 acres of corn—planted with disease-free seed.

5 acres of alfalfa.

20 acres of Soy Beans.

20 acres of Kanred Wheat.

20 acres of clover for seed—chaff for cows and young cattle.

2 acres of Rape for hogs.

30 acres of pasture for hogs and other stock.

5 acres of Hubam Clover while seed is scarce.

Keeping 4 to 6 cows.

Extra milk for pigs.

Raise two litters of pigs per year.

Raise nice flock of chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc.

Your five acres of Hubam will furnish honey for bees besides enriching your land and the seed crop.

Let us all work and have our pleasure during the six days and when Sunday comes go to the church of our own belief.

The Ladies' Home Journal of November says: "A knowledge of the Bible without a college course is more valuable than a college course without the Bible."

President Warren G. Harding's words: "The world was never before in such need of right morals, right ideals, right relations among men and nations, right spirit for meeting unparalleled conditions, and sound religion in personal, social, and public life. If the churches fail in their high and holy tasks there is small hope for civilization. The churches must not fail. Whoever halts the churches must march forward more swiftly than they have done."

"If reports of Hubam are one-half true, it is the most revolutionary crop and means more to agriculture in the corn belt than any one thing that has been discovered in my life time."

Ex-Gov. Lowden, of Illinois

In our Seed business we have had honest men and, we are sorry to say, have had dishonest men. What have we done? We are keeping only the best. Back in 1918, men really sat down in the field while they were supposed to be picking seed corn, and played poker on our time at 50c an hour. We, like many other firms, were to blame ourselves for having such men. Don't understand me to say that all the men who ever worked for us were dishonest; many, many of them were fine fellows and went away with a clean record.

PUTTING HUBAM INTO PRACTICAL USE

We expect to seed Hubam Clover with early oats; let both grow until about June 1st, then pasture with cattle and hogs until about the middle of August. By this time our Kanred wheat will be cut and threshed, and we can put our cattle and hogs onto the wheat stubble and clover. Then our Hubam can grow up for a seed crop. Besides the pasture and fertility, bees will come from miles around for nectar. We have sold honey this year at 30 cents per pound, and had orders we could not fill.



ONE HAMPSHIRE SOW OFTEN RAISES TEN PIGS

The Hampshire is very prolific.

They make an excellent cross with other breeds.

The Hampshire has dressed as high as 90.42 per cent of live weight.

Hampshire fall shoats at bargain prices. Male or female at \$20.00 each. Two, \$37.50. Three, \$50.00. All double treated.

Many of us farmers have been getting far above market price for our corn by feeding the corn to hogs. Some claim as much as \$1.00 per bushel for corn fed to hogs.

You should use some Rape pasture for your hogs and also soy beans planted in the piece of corn you are going to hog down.

Mr. Frank Bane, our County Advisor, recommends four pounds of Biennial White Sweet Clover, four pounds of Red Clover, four pounds of Alsike, and four pounds of Timothy bought and mixed together and sown ten pounds per acre, as an excellent pasture for live stock.

THE HOG HAS BEEN SPOKEN OF AS THE MORTGAGE LIFTER

How many people do you know who ever went broke raising and feeding hogs?

The hog on the corn belt farm is almost as essential as a cook stove in a kitchen.

There were fourteen cars of Hampshire hogs shown and sold at the International, and the average price was \$7.85 per hundred on the fourteen cars, and the highest price that any other breed sold for was \$7.70.

We only have fifty of these fall shoats and at this time will weigh around 75 pounds. You should see how they tumble over one another when we pour the skim milk into their trough.

All our spring pigs were taken right here at home. We did not have any chance to offer them to you. Breeders tell us our price is too low; that is what some of our competitors say about our seeds, but we are getting the business just the same.

**THREE NICE YOUNG GILTS
FOR ONLY \$50.00, AND IT IS
ONLY A SHORT TIME UNTIL
ONE WILL PAY FOR ALL
THREE.**

Order
Early and
Save Disappointment

Is not opportunity on every hand for the farmer who will live, think, and work?



ALL OUR SEED CORN WAS GROWN FROM SEED TESTED AND APPARENTLY DISEASE FREE

All the seed we have was tested to be apparently disease-free.

We agree absolutely that we farmers should cut down the acreage of corn; increase Clovers, Soy Beans, Alfalfa and Sweet Clovers.

In view of the cutting down of corn acreage, the demand for good Seed Corn is heavy and on December 1st our orders were ahead of last year's. Remember: every ear of our Seed Corn was grown from seed tested to be apparently disease-free.

It is not uncommon for us to send up to 500 bushels of Seed Corn into one town and, including soy beans and other seeds, many localities will use a car load of our seeds.

Plan to buy in car lots and pay when the seed arrives.

15 BUSHEL PER ACRE MORE THAN HIS OTHER CORN

This is clear profit.

Elmwood., Ill., Nov. 30, 1921
Gentlemen:

Just finished picking the corn which was grown from your seed. It was of good quality and yielded about fifteen bushels per acre more than our other fields of Reid's Yellow Dent. We

feel that we were benefited by using your seed and will order more this coming spring.

Very truly yours,

E. R. McKown

OUR SEED CORN PAYS

15 BUSHEL PER ACRE INCREASE ON EIGHTY ACRES MEANS 1200 BUSHEL MORE CORN, OR CLEAR PROFIT.

It means \$420.00 to pay on your mortgage; to pay the note you have at the bank; help make your home a happier and better place to live.

Another customer says his average yield was 83 bushels. This is 33 bushels above most yields. On 40 acres, equals \$462.00 profit.

The profit on our seed corn pays your taxes, buys new tires for your car, clothes for the family.

THE WAY YOU THINK

If you think you are beaten, you are;
 If you think you dare not, you don't;
 If you like to win but you think you
 can't,
 It's almost certain you won't.

If you think you'll lose, you've lost;
 For out of the world we find
 Success begins with a fellow's will;
 It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you
 are;
 You've got to think high to rise;
 You've got to be sure of yourself be-
 fore
 You can ever win a prize.

Life's battles don't always go
 To the strongest or fastest man;
 But sooner or later the man who wins
 Is the man who thinks he can.

—Selected

We expect 1922 to be one of the most successful years we have ever had. Because: We have taken our loss, swallowed the bitter medicine, cut out inefficient help and those who are with us are 100 per cent for the **E. G. Lewis Seed Company** and its customers.

Sharpville, Ind., Nov. 22, 1921
 Gentlemen: The seed corn purchased from you last spring grew well and gave a very fine stand. The yield was very good, our average being 83 bushels per acre.

I believe it to be money well spent, too. You can expect another order from me next spring.

Yours very truly,
 S. H. Grayson



Tom Keith of Indian Valley, Va.,
 Uses Our Seeds

Some seedmen are complaining about no business. Ours is fine. Orders coming right along. Orders coming for 5, 10, and 15 bushels of seed corn. In communities 300, 400 and 500 bushels will be used. Last spring many were disappointed because our seed corn was all gone when they ordered. The same condition can easily happen again this spring. True, corn acreage will be cut down. It should, but thousands and thousands of acres will be planted in every community, and more and more every year are using our Seed Corn because it pays them.

WHO SAID NO BUSINESS?

Our twelve largest orders on Hubam Clover have ranged from one bushel to 280 pounds within the last thirty days. One order had a check enclosed for \$560.00.

Just a few days ago we sent a car load of A. K. Soy Beans to Virginia. Two more cars to Tennessee.

The inquiries on Seed Corn promises even better sales. Most any community can use a car load of Seed Corn, Soy Beans, Rape, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Hubam, Sudan Grass.

PAY FOR THE CAR LOAD WHEN THE SEED ARRIVES.



\$2387.50 Worth of Hubam in Our First Shipment

Hubam yields around five bushels per acre. The highest yield reported to date is 16 bushels per acre, but 16 bushels is unusual.

HUBAM CLOVER, \$120.00 PER BUSHEL, OR \$2.00 PER POUND.

"It does in one season what alfalfa or the old sweet clover requires two years for doing. It will make a faster and stronger growth than any other plant yet well tested in this country. We firmly believe that Hubam Clover is the most useful manurial plant ever introduced on the Atlantic slope.—Editorial, Rural New Yorker, June 18, 1921.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Reid's Ninety Day, Low Reid, Johnson County White, Iowa Silvermine, Red Dent Seed Corn grown from apparently disease-free seed.

REGULAR STOCK

Graded, ready to plant, bags free.....\$ 2.45 per bushel

HUNG SEED

Graded, ready to plant, bags free.....\$ 3.45 per bushel

In ear, crated, 50 cents per bushel extra.

SOY BEANS

A. K., Mongol, Ito San, Sable, Ebony, Morse.....	\$ 2.00 per bushel
Sudan Grass	7.50 per 100
Dwarf Essex Rape.....	9.90 per 100
White Biennial Sweet Clover.....	8.00 per bushel
Alfalfa	12.90 per bushel
Red Clover	14.90 per bushel
Alsike Clover	12.90 per bushel
Timothy	3.45 per bushel

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO., Media, Illinois, U. S. A.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee our Seed Corn to be free as possible from foreign pollen. Seed might get mixed to a certain extent by wind or birds carrying pollen. We furnish you the seed just as this catalog tells you. Test it any way you please for 15 days and if it does not suit you in every way, return it at once and we will refund your money. We cannot, and will not, guarantee seed longer than 15 days. Will in no way be responsible for crop failures, destruction from insects, etc. We have no power to rule the weather, or cannot plant, prepare and care for your corn, so after you have had the seed in your hands fifteen days our responsibility ceases so far as we are concerned. You can read how others are pleased, and if you want more recommendations we can give them.

15 BUSHEL PER ACRE MORE THAN HIS OTHER CORN

ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 30, 1921.

GENTLEMEN:

Just finished picking the corn which was grown from your seed. It was of good quality and yielded about fifteen bushels per acre more than our other fields of Reid's Yellow Dent. We feel that we were benefited by using your seed and will order more this coming spring.

Very truly yours,

E. R. McKOWN,

ON 80 ACRES, 15 BUSHEL PER ACRE MEANS
\$420.00 CLEAR PROFIT

\$420.00 helps keep up the church you attend.

\$420.00 helps put improvements in your home.

\$420.00 helps to pay on your mortgage.

WE WANT TO HELP OUR CUSTOMERS.

WE CAN USE THE CASH WITH YOUR ORDER, but if you are just a little short of money, send one-quarter payment on your Seed Corn now, and pay the remainder when the seed arrives at your station.

